THE BEPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON:

MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 15, 1853

The Gardiner Commission. a despatch in another column it will seen that the commission sent out by the Government to explore the localities of Dr. GARDI-MER's mines in Mexico arrived in New Or

leans on the 11th.

The Yellow Fever in New Orleans. We are pained to hear by a telegraphic de spatch that the yellow fever is fearfully on the norease in New Orleans. The number of deaths from it on Wednesday last amounted to one hundred and ninety-five.

Voluntary Resumption-Mississippi

We unite in the general gratification which pervades the American public upon the removal of this imputation upon American faith by the recent decision that the repudiated bonds are le gally obligatory upon the State of Mississippi It presents the admirable spectacle of a people who have voluntarily acknowledged obliga tions which no authority could have imposed upon them. The resumption of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Illinois, have furnished striking proofs of two peculiar features of American finance. The first: that as almost the entire amount of State indebtedness has been invested in works for the physical or moral improvement of the State, the debt has furnished the means of its own liquidation. The second that these debts having been contracted with an honest purpose, the States have faithfully employed the earliest means of returning ability to reinstate their credit and reimburse their

In both these particulars the European gov ernments present a wide contrast with our own. European debt has generally represented little except that writing on the sand-"the balance of power"-ever to be renewed with every dash of the popular surge; or it represents wars, subsidies or intrigues. Bunker Hill cost England an immense item of her present debt. Trafalgar, Waterloo, New Orleans added to the same obligation. Yet if England should fail to meet the quarterly interest upon the sum of nearly five thousand millions of dollars, for which she is responsible, she could not obtain an advance upon the national acquisitions or honors for which she incurred the original investment. But the States of the Union to which we have referred are in a widely different condition. Pennsylvania has a property in canals and railroads upon which the public creditor could rely, and the State government has a taxable value enhanced by the expenditures which contributes to the same result; and so with Maryland and Illinois. Even the comparatively injudicious investments of these two last States has laid the foundation of a popular wealth and demonstrated an honesty of popular purpose which has restored them to the confidence of men of morals as well as men of money. The difference in the systems of European and American indebtedness is obvious: the former live the lives of improvident debtors who subsist chiefly upon their credit. If they suspend, resumption is impracticable, since the debt represents no investment which can be subjected to responsibility or made available in market. Hence the error of European capitalists in applying to the United States the rules of public credit as they have been established upon the other side of the Atlantic; and hence the immense depreciation of American securities consequent upon the cases of suspension to which we have adverted. The moral of these resumptions is, that money judiciously invested with an honest intent of repayment cannot fail to be ultimately responsible.

There is, however, another American peculiarity, in the acknowledgment of the Mississippi debt, which should not fail to produce its fluence upon the reflective mind. This debt has not been very large. We do not think it has exceeded five millions of dollars. The State of Mississippi could always have paid it without material sacrifice. Of late years she F. Ennis. has had an actual surplus sufficient perhaps to have extinguished it. The legal argument has been against Mississippi, for whilst it was clear that her agents had made an immoral application of certificates of credit entrusted to them, it was equally clear that the innocent purchasers of those certificates had no notice of the mis application. The creditors purchased on the faith of the character and ability of the State to redeem Crandell. her engagements, and in no wise participated in the fraud practised upon her. Such we believe to have been the circumstances of the case Now the efforts to compel the State of Missis with the ridicule and reproach employed by the Abolitionists to destroy the institution of slavery, so far from producing a good result, it has enhanced the stubborn determination to yield nothing to compulsion. But the stringent force employed by foreign intervention to effect the recognition of the protested debt having exhausted itself, the tribunals of the State have that the philanthropists who propose to force the slaveholders to acknowledge themselves the most unworthy of mankind as a preliminary to submitting to the dictation of Exeter but that left to themselves they will modify an institution or acknowledge a debt according to their own sense of their own duty.

the new name given to the Alexandria Age. The editors of the Age have retired, and the Standard will be conducted hereafter by John P. Bentley, proprietor, and George L. Gordon, editor. The paper is to be Democratic, and will be issued tri-

We are gratified to publish the results the philanthropic measures taken by our citizens, in conjunction with some of the citizens of the fated city of New Orleans. They serve to show that in every part of this vas Republic the popular heart always responds to the appeals of suffering.

[REPORTED FOR THE REPUBLIC.] MEETING AT THE NATIONAL HOTEL

A number of gentlemen from New Orleans an the Southwest, in accordance with the publishe notice, assembled at the National Hotel, on Sa turday evening, at 6 o'clock, to concert measure for the relief of the sufferers by the present desc lating epidemic in New Orleans.

Professor Dz Bow was called to the chair, and

Dr. ELY appointed secretary.

Professor DE Bow said that as the object of the neeting was understood, it was scarcely necessary for him to make any remarks. It was proper that Louisianians and gentlemen from the South west, now in Washington, should express sou feeling of sympathy for the sufferers of New Or leans, and resort at once to tangible me alleviate the distress. He regretted that there was not a larger meeting, but trusted that all citiens would consider it a privilege, as well as duty, to co-operate in this cause

Captain LEWIS offered the following resolu

Resolved, That this meeting, sympathizing deep-y in the calamity which has fallen upon their fel-low-citizens of New Orleans in the present unpa-alleled epidemic, will cheerfully co-operate with he meeting of citizens called by his honor the

layor.

Resolved. That the chairman of this meeting requested to present the above resolution at the meeting of citizens, and that we now adjourn t attend the same.

The resolutions were adopted, and accordingly he meeting adjourned.

MEETING AT THE CITY HALL.

At half-past six o'clock there was an asser lage of some of our most prominent and liberal citizens in the chamber of the Board of Common

Colonel W. W. SEATON moved that the Mayor of Washington take the chair, and this was agreed to unanimously, as was likewise the motion hat Professor De Bow act as secretary.

The publication of the Mayor, calling the eeting "for the purpose of adopting measures o obtain contributions for the relief of the suffer ng inhabitants of New Orleans under the afflict ng calamity which is now desolating their city, having been read by the secretary-

The Mayon, with a view of proceeding to bu iness at once, and by way, as he said, of introduction, laid before the meeting the following note from the President of the United States:

"Washington, August 13, 1853. "My DEAR SIR: I am gratified to see in this norning's papers a call, signed by yourself, for a neeting of the citizens of this city, to make ar-angements for a suitable contribution for the aid rangements for a suitable contribution for the and of the sufferers in New Orleans. I enclose herewith fifty dollars, which I wish you to add to any fund that may be raised for the object referred to.

"Your friend and servant, "FRANK. PIERCE. 'Hon. John W. Maury, Mayor of Washing

Colonel SEATON remarked, he supposed every one present had read in the newspapers the extent of the calamity now everwhelming the city of New Orleans, and therefore it was unnece repeat the statement. Some years ago, three or four thousand dollars were raised in Washington and sent on for the relief of the Pittsburgh sufferers by fire. The loss of property cannot be compared with the scourge now raging in New Orleans; for the conflagration leaves life and strength to battle with adversity; but here is a calamity which brings death, and leaves women and children penniless. Hence, it calls more loudly and deeply for exertions for relief than do sufferings by fire. Many heartrending accounts appear in the newspapers, calling forth our warmest and tenderest sympathies. After these prefatory remarks, he moved that a committee five for each ward be appointed to solicit contributions, to be placed in the hands of the Mayor, to be by him transmitted to the proper authorities in New Orleans.

ittees were appointed by the Mayor:

First Ward.—W. W. Corcoran, C. St. John Chubb, Dr. William B. Magruder, Wm. Wilson, and James W. Sheahan. Second Ward.—Robert Armstrong, William F. Rayly Lowis Lowes Lohn Speed, and John

F. Ennis.

Third Ward.—Wm. W. Seaton, Dr. Chas. F. Force, French S. Evans, Francis Mohun, and Robert S. Patterson.

Fourth Ward.—J. M. Carlisle, Geo. S. Gideon, Peter F. Bacon, John C. McKelden, and Silas H.

Fifth Ward.—B. B. French, John P. Ingle, John Purdy, Wm. J. McDonald, and Geo. Wat-

Sixth Ward.—Gen. A. Henderson, Robert M. Combs, Wm. Easby, James A. Gordon, and Jas.

Seventh Ward .- Wm. B. Randolph, D. B. Clarke, Dr. Jas. E. Morgan, Peter M. Pearson, and Wm. R. Riley.

Professor DE Bow arose and read the resolu ions which were adopted at the meeting at the sippi to acknowledge the debt, by the satires National Hotel, and which he had been requested of Sidney Smith or the homilies of the foreign to present to the assemblage. He said that he moralists, have had exactly the same effect, and others would not now be there were it not for the unparalleled, and the great, overpowering nature of the calamity with which New Orleans is made aid a virtue, calling for the exercise of pelled to land a keg of nails. charity for the relief of the distressed. New Orleans, he said, stands peculiar and alone in her position. She did not ask assistance for herself. but for the thousands of unfortunate strangers as a matter of domestic jurisdiction taken up cast upon her shores. It may be of interest to the question of State liability, and have decided know that in the six years preceding 1850 the in a manner gratifying to every friend of repub- total of admissions in the charity hospital of that lican faith and public justice. We hope that city was sixty thousand; of which seven hundred this result may not be without its moral, and only were of citizens of Louisiana, ten thousand Hall or Buffalo, will have the wisdom to see that known. In 1849 the number of admissions in the while Americans tolerate no such intervention, charity hospital was eighteen thousand six hun-NEWSPAPER CHANGE.-We have received the \$15,000 or \$20,000, being nearly thirty per cent., first number of the Alexandria (Va.) Standard, being while her share of patients is only a little over one

Meeting for the Relief of New Orleans in charity for thirty thousand cases, half of which

will be necessitous, \$100,000 from all sources.

Col. Seaton suggested that the prevalence of the disease in New Orleans paralyses all descriptions of business. Nobody is able to carn anything for his own support and that of his family; and when the father is taken away, the wife and children are left in a destitute condition. He had never known of a cause to call more loudly for

Colonel WILDER, of New Orleans, in the cours of his remarks said he was here as a stranger. The statements which had been made by the secretary (Mr. De Bow) were perfectly true, and he had nothing to add to them, except that whenever any calamity had befallen our beloved country-when ever any city has been overtaken by disaster o desolation, the citizens of New Orleanshave always been foremost, of all others, to aid and assis When the citizens of New York suffered from the calamity of fire, New Orleans did her best to re lieve them. But the citizens of New Orleans did not come here to beg. No, they come to state their cause, and to say: "We have done for others what we ask you to do for us in our hour of adver sity." He would remark that whatever might be ontributed towards the relief of the sufferers i New Orleans, would be faithfully applied there

J. M. CARLISLE, esq., of this city, addres

the meeting as follows: "MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN: I should not feel that I had done my whole duty on this sad occasion if I contented myself with giving of my scanty store of worldly wealth in aid of the object scanty store of worldly wealth in aid of the object which has brought us together here. Let me remind every one here present that he is now to pay a debt to which he is held by the great bond of our common nature, and that it is not to be discharged by his money only, but by the carnest, active use of every faculty, in private appeals and in public writing and speaking, to arouse and stimulate others to answer with prompt and liberal aid that wall of suffering which comes up to us from brethren in distress. Sir, the occasion appeals to you in the great name of humanity. It appeals to the common heart of mankind. It appeals to the common heart of mankind. I appeals, sir, in touching accents to you and to me beneath whose roof dwell health and plenty whom God has been pleased to bless with wive and children and kindred unvisited by disease and children and kindred unvisited by disease. But to him who has stood by the bed of sickness and of death, who has seen those near and dear to him agonized with racking pains and scorching fevers, what a well of sympathy must it not open in his heart! And if there be a creature whose soul has never stretched beyond himself—who breathes and moves and has his being but in self, he, too, in very selfishness must yield to this appeal. He can fancy that all-absorbing self in the chances of this mortal life flung upon some distant shore—poverty and postilence (what a world tant shore—poverty and pestilence (what a work of woe is in those words!) leagued together agains him. He can imagine himself among strangers—on his dying bed—with no hand to wipe the colesweat from his brow, or the tear from his eye sweat from his brow, or the tear from his eye-none to give a drop of water to cool his parched tongue—no friendly heart to receive his latest wish—no friendly hand to feel his dying grasp! This is the just fate of him who cannot feel ano-

"Sir, I do not know that I can say more. My object has been in few unstudied words to urge each one who hears me to give himself heartily o this good work.

"It appeals to us as Americans with peculia force. The cry of distress comes from a city which need not state its account with us in dol-lars and cents. Her very name is a national treaglory won, and unnumbered blessings secured to us and our posterity. "It appeals to us to remember that America

sympathy is world-wide. It tells us of crowds of foreigners who have landed on our shores upon our invitation to the oppressed of every clime to find here a home. Let them not think that this nous verrons.

had here a home. Let them not think that this is cruel mockery—that we leave them to-rot and die like sheep upon our borders.

"No! open wide the arms of philanthropy and civilization, and give freely of the riches, the abundance of this glorious country. Open wide the arms of munificence, not merely the hand of common charity. For ourselves, let us do what is due to the name of our city. Let us never forget, when there is noble work to be done in any theatre, that here upon these plains the Father of his Country traced his sublime autograph and stamped his name. Let us remember that we should contri-bute not of our surplus, but, if need be, of our own accustomed comforts to save our brethren. Give not grudgingly, but cheerfully every man ac-cording to the measure wherewith God has blessed him. I hope that this meeting will take such measures as will bring these thoughts home to every man's heart, and make him feel their every man's heart, and make him feel their weight when he sits down to his own smiling board with health, and peace, and cheerfulness, and plenty gathering around him-make him rethe borders of the land—suffering, fainting, dy-ing—make him remember that God, who blesses him with immeasurable blessings, will not hold him guiltless who turns his back upon his brother in distrass." n distress. The eloquent gentleman resumed his seat amid

he applause of the audience.

The meeting adjourned. A subscription was then made by gentleme resent to the amount of nearly eight hundred

ollars.

The collecting committees are to organize a once in the respective wards, and engage in their benevolent errand.

We have been requested to say that the Mayor of Washington (who has so promptly and gener-ously exerted his influence for the relief of the New Orleans sufferers) will gladly receive any contributions which may be sent to him for that pur-

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.-The contributions at the Crystal Palace, New York, for the Washington Monument had reached on Friday, the 12th, the sum of \$1,228.

Low WATER .- A correspondent states that luring the late low water in the Ohio a keel-boat visited. This was one of the occasions which ren- hand having been so imprudent as to dip a bucket dered it proper to receive contributions, and which of water out of the river, the captain was com-

> THREATENED CONSPIRACY AT ROME. - The Roman correspondent of the London Daily News, writing on the 20th ult., says:

"No one acquainted with the subterranean mysteries of Rome is ignorant that a second edition of the late Milanese tragedy has been for the last few weeks daily apprehended in this city. Both of the late Milanese tragedy has been for the last few weeks daily apprehended in this city. Both the French general and the police authorities receive daily reports of all that is going on. The French have about 8,000 men in Rome, excellently disciplined, and fully prepared for action, quite adequate to put down a much more formidable revolt than any that can take place here just now—the greater part of the Liberals, and of the inhabitants in general, being as hostile as the priests themselves to any thing of the kind. There are also 3,000 Papal soldiers in the capital."

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

WASHINGTON, August 14, 1853. From reliable quarters I learn that the many important questions connected with our foreign affairs are just now receiving the anxious consideration and attention of the honorable Se tury of State and his accomplished assistant, Dud ley Mann, esq. Discarding, for the present, m nor matters connected with our foreign relations it cannot be doubted that the following subject are of momentous and imposing interest:

First—The kidnapping of Kossta in Smyrna. -The incarceration of Captain Gibs the Dutch authorities.

Third-The fishery difficulties; and Fourth—The alleged interference of Englandith slavery in the Island of Cuba.

It is currently reported that the documents re ating to the efforts of her Britannic Majesty's min sters to promote the abolition of involuntary ser vitude in the "Queen of the Antilles," have, for the most part, been committed to the keeping of Secretaries Davis and Dobbin, who are expected to thoroughly investigate them, and pres statement of their contents, together with their opinion, in writing, as to the most wise and judicious course to pursue in the premises. the views of these southern members of the Cabinet are communicated to the President and their colleagues in Cabinet council, then the whole There seems to me to be an evident, a peculiar propriety in committing this delicate subject, one so closely connected with the "peculiar institu-tion" of the States lying South of "Mason and Dixon's line," to the careful consideration of the Secretaries of War and Navy. The President i believed to entertain an elevated opinion of the talents, the judgment, and patriotism of the Hon Jefferson Davis; and it is said, moreover, that it is the intention of the Executive, should an emergency arise, to maintain at all hazards the interests of his southern friends.

The President and Messrs. Marcy and Man will give to the other subjects their enlightened consideration and undivided attention; and the public, irrespective of party, entertain the belief, the conviction, that whatever may be decided on will be for the public weal-the maintenance untarnished of our national honor.

Who are to be the recipients of the mission to rance and to Constantinople are matters which have not been decided, or rather the names of the fortunate appointees have not transpired. I haz ard little in saying that ere long their names will grace the public journals.

Major Thomas S. Bryant, editor of the Lex ington (Missouri) Chronicle, received on Satur day a piece of parchment, which, upon reading, he ascertained to be a commission which invested him with the duties and responsibilities of the office of marshal of Missouri.

Major Bryant is the brother of our esteen tellow-citizen Captain John Y. Bryant. He is a gentleman of talents and probity, an unswerving, indomitable Democrat, but in sentiment inexora bly and bitterly anti-Benton. By the bye, "Old Bullion" has fared badly under this Administration. He has succeeded in obtaining but one o the appointments in his own beloved Missourisure. With it comes the proud recollection that that of T. C. Tuttle, Register of the Land Office on that spot a great battle was fought, a great at St. Louis. A. Gamble, esq., the Whig postthat of T. C. Tuttle, Register of the Land Office master at St. Louis, has not yet been decapitated and the special mail agent for the State has no been appointed. There are some who believe that the old man indignant will be heard next winter. As my venerable friend Mr. Ritchie would sav.

> Thomas Woodward, esq., Naval Storek Washington, has been invited to retire, and Francis McNerhany, esq., been invested by the Ad ministration with the seals of the office. Mr Woodward retires gracefully and with the esteen of his fellow-citizens. The appointed is a worthy, honorable, and intellectual gentleman, a shining member of the typographical profession, and have no doubt he will discharge the duties of the office which has been conferred upon him with fidelity and honor.

Judge A. O. P. Nicholson, author of the lead ing editorial articles in the Union for some time past, left in last evening's cars on a visit to Tennessee, via New York. The Judge is a gentleman of high intellectual endowments and enlarged attainments; a writer able and vigorous, yet at all times dignified and courteous to his adversaries. grant him journeying mercies."

Colonel J. W. Forney, it is understood, has at

length completed his arrangements for "taking and holding the reins" of the New York National Democrat, and will shortly enter upon the discharge of the duties of his new position. Governor Reed, of North Carolina, Thoma

Butler King, of California, General J. W. Quitman, of Mississippi, and Captain Gibson, of incarcerating celebrity, are in the city. Senator Truman Smith, who has been on

visit to Lake Superior, returned to the city yes erday. ZEKE.

BRITISH FORCE AT THE FISHERIES .- By the following, which we take from the Halifax corespondence of the New York Herald, will be seen the strength of the naval force new on the fishing coasts:

Schedule of the Ships and Vessels of War at presen on the British North American Station, unde Vice Admiral Sir George Seymour. HALIFAX HARBOR.

Cumberland, flag-ship, 70 guns, Captain G. H. Seymour.

Leander (special service) 50, Captain Kingwill leave for England about Monday next.

Vestal (preparing for sea) 28, Licutenant Hei r, acting captain. Calypso (sails soon) 18, Captain A. Forbes. Medea (steamer) 6, Commander Baily.

FISHERY SERVICE. Argus (300 horse-power) 6, Commander Purvis Basilisk (400 horse-power) 6, Commander Eger

m.

Devastation 6, Commander Campbell.

Rose (hired) 2, Lieutenant DeHorsey.

Netley (cutter) 2, Lieutenant Newport.

Alice Rogers (schooner, hired) 2, Lieutenan

Dart (schooner, hired) 2, Lieutenant Jenkins

An Appeal for Practical Sympathy in behalf of the Slave.

In the Charleston Mercury of the 10th instant we find a copy of a letter which has been sent by a lady of South Carolina to the Duchess of Sutherland. No name appears to the published copy, though the original we are informed has the name and address of the writer in full. It is dated July 30, 1853, and commences thus:

To her Grace the Duchess of Suther "To her Grace the Duchess of Sulfiscients:

"Madam and Duar Sister: The kind interest some time since manifested by your Grace, in common with the Countess of Shaftesbury, and other noble ladies, in the cause of us women of America, whom you then condescendingly invited to your confidence in terms of christian sisterhood, induces me now to take the liberty of addressing you upon a subject near to every woman's heart, and more particularly near to every mother's."

After commenting upon the propriety of an ap-peal to woman in all cases of charity and christian love, and to the fact that such an appeal can never be made in vain, the letter contin-

"Your Grace, and the honorable ladies acting with you, have then shown in undertaking a great work only a proper reliance upon your own sex in the appeal which you have addressed to the women and mothers of America. You rightly believe that we cannot coolly stand by, the witnesses and accomplices of those atrocities which you have heard depicted. I, madam, a woman, and a mother, moved by your philanthropic appeal—not hastily but with mature deliberation, and after long reflection—(presuming, from the magnificent hospitality lately tendered by you to Mrs. Stowe, as the agent and representative of the woman move, which it is your object to excite, that you are really desirous of forwarding, not by words only but by deeds, your charitable aims)—now venture to address myself to you, as one who has both the means and the will to forward the herculean task which your Grace, in common "Your Grace, and the honorable ladies acting herculean task which your Grace, in common with your most praiseworthy and noble sisters i the faith, has indicated a desire to undertake."

The writer says that she will not stop to ask why America, particularly, has attracted the sympathies of her Grace-why the Chinese Empire, with its 350,000,000 souls, is systematically drugged under English legislation-should escape the sympathies of her Grace, but will set all that down to the greater affection which is entertained by the parent country for the child. And then

proceeds as follows:

"My position is one of some difficulty, and your Grace will allow me, in the spirit of sisterly affection, to lay open to you its circumstances, that you may the better council and aid my decisions. I have not spoken hastily, but, on the contrary, have deliberated long, because I judged that time was necessary both to you and ourselves to think coolly and dispassionately upon this subject. I am, madam, by birth, parentage, education, marriage and residence, a South Carolinian South Carolina, you are perhaps aware, is the heart and centre of the slaveholding States of this Union, and defends with peculiar warmth her rights and privileges upon the slave question. My ancestors became possessed, while under British rule, of certain lands and slaves which the then institutions of the country, enforced by Britthen institutions of the country, enforced by British law, rendered the only form in which could be invested the little proceeds of their labor. The same land owned by those ancestors when they dared to raise the arm of resistance against the might and power of your noble Lion of Eng-land—the same slaves (or rather the descen-dants of the same slaves) who remained faithdants of the same slaves) who remained faithful to them through the prolonged and bloody ful to them through the prolonged and bloody struggle of a civil war, now, madam, have descended to me by gift and inheritance, forming together the sole means of support for myself and children. So far I have lived with my sable subjects, the busy but contented petty sovereign over a petty realm, believing that I was fulfilling my duty by staying at home, and devoting to their comfort and maintenance a large portion of my time as well as my moderate income. I had believed that God Almighty had seen fit in his wisdom to suit his creatures to the positions which they are intended to occupy. I have believed, dear madam, that as ho has formed you and me to be daughters, wives, and mothers, subject to woman's duties and unfit and unable to do those of men, that he has equally formed divers men for divers positions in society, according to their powers of mind and body. And if ever God's seal was set upon the brow of any race with the seal was set upon the brow of any race with the stamp of inferiority, believe me, madam, or rather believe the investigations of science and the experience of ages, it is upon that of the negro. Mark me, your Grace, I say not a curse. God creates not with a curse. Inferiority is by no means necessarily a curse."

She discusses at considerable length, and with admirable force and purity of language, the real condition of the negro slaves in the United States, as compared with the fancy sketch given by Mrs. Stowe; and pays a tribute to the Queen for her practical condemnation of this slanderer of her ness, and take part in all the relations existing between master and slave, she claims to have a better knowledge of the happiness or misery of the slave than the high-born dames who have judged of it from unjust representations. She then states her proposition in the following terms:

"My ancestors, hard-working colonists, were forced, as I have already said, by the laws of England, imposed by the nobles of your land (your ancestors, gentle lady) into the owning of this property. Shall their descendants (myself and children) go begging their bread in penance for the sin thus forced upon them, while the descendants of the very nobles thus forcing it yet revel in luxuries? If this system be a system of sin, you with me are at least equally guilty, and you you with me are at least equally guilty, and you with me should bear the expiation. I will not say but that, did I feel it a sin, I might and ought to cast it off without weighing the consequences. But even were I so disposed, the urgings to it unaccompanied with some substantial sacrifice on your part, would come badly from you, who, with your part, would come badly from you, who, with more than equal responsibility through your ancestors in the origin of the sin, should bear your full portion of weight in the removal of it. Your Grace is willing to help with words and cheer us on. But words do little here. We want acts. Will your Grace, from your immense income, assist? I am quite willing to allow and to forward, for the improvement of these my black subjects, any experiments to which they shall not themselves object; but I believe that your plan is a wrong one. I believe that its end would be certain roin to my negroes and myself. Would it tain ruin to my negroes and myself. Would it not therefore be unjust both to them and myself not therefore be unjust both to them and myself that we should, unsecured of the results, be called upon to boar all the risks of such a venture, upon the simple speculation of those who, like your Grace, are little versed in the character and habits of this people? Believing, as I do, that I have pursued the best possible course for their interests, and having to the extent of my power, and according to the dictates of my conscience, fulfilled my duties towards them, I am not willing to run this risk, unless on the condition There and the capital.

Activities of the purchase of \$,900 tons iron mile y Mesen. Winslow, Lanier & Co, for the New Telesas and Great Western Railroad Company. This road commences on the bank of exists exclusively on classic solid y miles spin opposity by the State at ond the exists exclusively on classic, where the purchased, and will be completed and in a capital with the series is 490.000 paid by the State about the wind the series of the se

throwing off the tures, which, according to your belief, now sits like an incubus upon the civilized world, scowling venguance upon the farthest descendant of those in any way (whether by act, complicity, or tacit non-opposition) concerned in so iniquitous a system. Anxious to contribute our share to the happiness of mankind, the women of America (not Mrs. Stowe and her compeers, the Abbe Kelleys, Lucretia Motts, &c., but the true and sober women of our western world) will I be Abbe Kelleys, Lucretta Motts, &c., but the true and sober women of our western world) will, I believe, be ready to give their aid in setting at rest, by any experiment or series of experiments, which you may desire, the great question of negro capability, which seems now to be the all-important one in your nobly charitable plans for the world's improvement; and what I can individually do, I one in your nobly charitable plans for the world's improvement; and what I can individually do, I am now, madam, and dear sister, most willing and anxious to accomplish. Here, then, stand waiting your decision one hundred and sixty souls whom, as the first fruits of your efforts, you can easily free from all those evils, real or supposed, with which you understand them to be overwhelmed. One-fifteenth part of one year's income will enable your Grace to do this. I am, as you may perceive, ready to make a very much larger sacrifice in proportion to my means, by the loss which I may suffer from the throwing out, as so much dead capital of waste lands, which for want of negro labor must become comparatively valueless to me, and also by the inconveniences resulting from an entire and undesirable change of life and habits. This sacrifice I am, however, ready to make in consideration of the tender consciences of the Stafford House sisterhood, and to give you an opportunity first of personally experimenting upon the feasibility of your plans, and next of proving to the world the sincerity of your efforts in the cause which you undertake. I have, as a woman and a mother, been so startled by the curses, both lottle and deep, lately showered upon our slave system, that I am anxious for my own and my children's sake that every opportunity should be given to the philanthropists of the day to prove the truth or falsity of their position by any limited process of experiment which can satisfy them, without hazarding the ruin of nations, for the verifying of an untried theory. Try now, madam, what can be done with these one hundred and sixty candidatos for enlightenment. It will be the first step of real earnest endeavor which you will have made in the cause; and, if a wise one, it will assuredly be rapidly imitated. As I cannot doubt that you will be ready and anxious to acwill have made in the cause; and, if a wise one, it will assuredly be rapidly initated. As I cannot doubt of your sincerity, I equally cannot doubt that you will be ready and anxious to accept my offer; and I shall expect soon to hear from you, by the transmission, in any manner or form that may be most convenient to you, of the (to you) almost insignificant sum which will make you absolute mistress to liberate, to colonize, to educate, and to bless, in all manner of conceivable ways, the one hundred and sixty souls whom I now offer to release to you; always with the proviso that you have their own consent to the change. It is probable, madam, that after having done your best with these one hundred and sixty Uncle Toms and Topsys, you may have a truer appreciation of the negro character and capabilities for improvement, than can be obtained from the perusal of Mrs. Stowe's romance, and may be able to guide your co-haracter and capabilities for improvement, than can be obtained from the perusal of Mrs. Stowe's romance, and may be able to guide your co-horers and imitators by some valuable hints in the management of future and similar undertakings. Your Grace cannot, I presume, fail to perceive the merits of a plan which will thus enable you to exercise upon a small scale, and illustrate the merits of your expansive system of philanthropy, thus setting to your friends and coadjutors an example of the only course which can prove to the world the sincerity of your professions, and to yourselves the truth or error of your opinions." She then assures her Grace of her husband's acquiescence in her plan, and communicates her ad

Boston TAXATION .- The Traveller understands Boston Taxarion.—The Traveller understands that the valuation of real estate in the city of Boston for the present year, as ascertained by the assessors, is \$115,261,000; personal estate \$90,661,400; total valuation \$205,922,400; number of polls, 30,000; and that the ratio of taxation adopted for the present year is 76 cents on the bundled dallars. hundred dollars Taxes in Providence .- The Journal states that

the assessment of real property in that city for 1853, is \$22,464,900; personal, \$14,814,400; total, \$37,279,300; an increase over last year of over three millions and a half.

It is expected that the general assessment of real and personal property in this city, to be made in the spring of 1854, will disclose the fact that real estate here will have advanced in value one hundred per cent, since the last assessment in 1848.

The power of the New Jersey monopoly is strikingly illustrated in the verdict of the coroner's jury on the dead bodies of those slain at Old Bridge on Tuesday. That jury was composed of twenty-one men, of whom fifteen have signed their names to a declaration acquitting the company from all blame, and easting consure or conpany from all blame, and casting censure on con-ductor and engineers alone. Six other jurymen refused to put their names to such a paper. Our readers will see who these are by referring to ano-ther column. We are informed that they thought, ther column. We are informed that they thought, as the public think, that the managers of the monopoly are criminally culpable, and that no white washing verdict can remove the blood-stains from their hands. We do not say, by any means, that the building of another track will obviate all danger upon their road in future, and discharge all the obligations they have assumed toward the public; but we do say that the absence of a second track on such a thoroughfare as that they monopolize is in itself a source of peril and of death, for which their beneficiaries and creatures may hold them guiltless, but the public cannot. hold them guiltless, but the public cannot.

[New York Tribune, 12th.

A Case of Love.—A young man, who had been paying attention to a young lady at the West End for some time past, undertook to hang himself in North Charles street, yesterday, because he had heard that the "young lady," hard-hearted creature, went off Sunday and got married to another person. The disappointed one got a rope, went into the hay loft of a stable, tied one end of the rope to a rafter, and fastened the other round his neck in a clumsy manner, and then jumped out of the window. After the first jerk, he put his hands up, seized the rope and criek for help. Some persons who happened to be passing stopped and cut the rope, and the rash lover walked off as if quite ashamed.

[Boston Courier. . [Boston Courier

THE CELESTIALS IN New YORK.—On Thursday a committee was formed, consisting of the Mayor, General Sandford, Mortimer Livingston, and other gentlemen, with George Christy, esq., as treasurer, for sending home the Tong-hook-Tong Dramatic Company. The idea is to redeem their wardrobe, sell it for what it will fetch, (it is valued at from \$5,000 to \$6,000,) and, after paying their board at the Shakspeare Hotel, amounting at present to \$800, to appropriate the remained towards their passage money to China. Their transport to that country will cost \$100 per man, and as there are forty of them, about \$5,000 would be required to free them from their liabilities and despatch them on the voyage.

[N. Y. Express, 12th.

THE LATE DUELLING AFFAIR.—Captain Bernard S. Treanor and Patrick O'Donnohue appeared at the police court yesterday to answer to the charges, the former of sending and the latter of accepting a challenge. From the testimony of William F. A. Kelley, it appeared that O'Donnohue received a letter, or rather challenge, requesting him to meet Captain Treanor the next morning in New Hampshire, but that the letter was signed by Major Mulcahay for Captain B. S. Treanor. The witness could not say that O'Donnohue accepted the challenge, and it did not appear that Captain Treanor ever authorized Major Mulcahay to write the letter. The court was of opinion that the case was not made out, and THE LATE DUELLING AFFAIR .- Captain Beropinion that the case was not made out, and therefore ordered the defendants to be discharged [Boston Daily .2dvertiser, 13th.